

University of Groningen

Spinoza's Theory of the Human Mind: Consciousness, Memory, and Reason

Marrama, Oberto

IMPORTANT NOTE: You are advised to consult the publisher's version (publisher's PDF) if you wish to cite from it. Please check the document version below.

Document Version

Publisher's PDF, also known as Version of record

Publication date:

2019

[Link to publication in University of Groningen/UMCG research database](#)

Citation for published version (APA):

Marrama, O. (2019). *Spinoza's Theory of the Human Mind: Consciousness, Memory, and Reason*. [Thesis fully internal (DIV), University of Groningen]. University of Groningen.

Copyright

Other than for strictly personal use, it is not permitted to download or to forward/distribute the text or part of it without the consent of the author(s) and/or copyright holder(s), unless the work is under an open content license (like Creative Commons).

The publication may also be distributed here under the terms of Article 25fa of the Dutch Copyright Act, indicated by the "Taverne" license. More information can be found on the University of Groningen website: <https://www.rug.nl/library/open-access/self-archiving-pure/taverne-amendment>.

Take-down policy

If you believe that this document breaches copyright please contact us providing details, and we will remove access to the work immediately and investigate your claim.

Downloaded from the University of Groningen/UMCG research database (Pure): <http://www.rug.nl/research/portal>. For technical reasons the number of authors shown on this cover page is limited to 10 maximum.

Propositions belonging to the thesis

**Spinoza's Theory of the Human Mind:
Consciousness, Memory, and Reason**

Oberto Marrama

1. Spinoza's theory of the human mind is consistent with panpsychism, the view that mentality extends to all things.
2. For Spinoza, all mental states (called "ideas") are conscious, and all minds are conscious of their ideas.
3. For Spinoza, our capacity to recognise other individuals as human depends on the mechanism that he names "imitation of the affects": it requires us to be able to ascribe to other individuals the same subjective character of experience.
4. For Spinoza, lies and systematic deceptive behaviour can dehumanise, since they can prevent us from recognising similarities in our ways of thinking and ways of experiencing the world.
5. For Spinoza, human memory consists in networks of interconnected ideas. Recollection of one idea causes all ideas pertaining to the same network to be simultaneously perceived.
6. For Spinoza, human reason is a natural activity by which associations between mnemonic items are reconfigured.